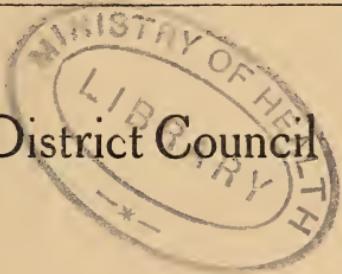


Darfield Urban District Council



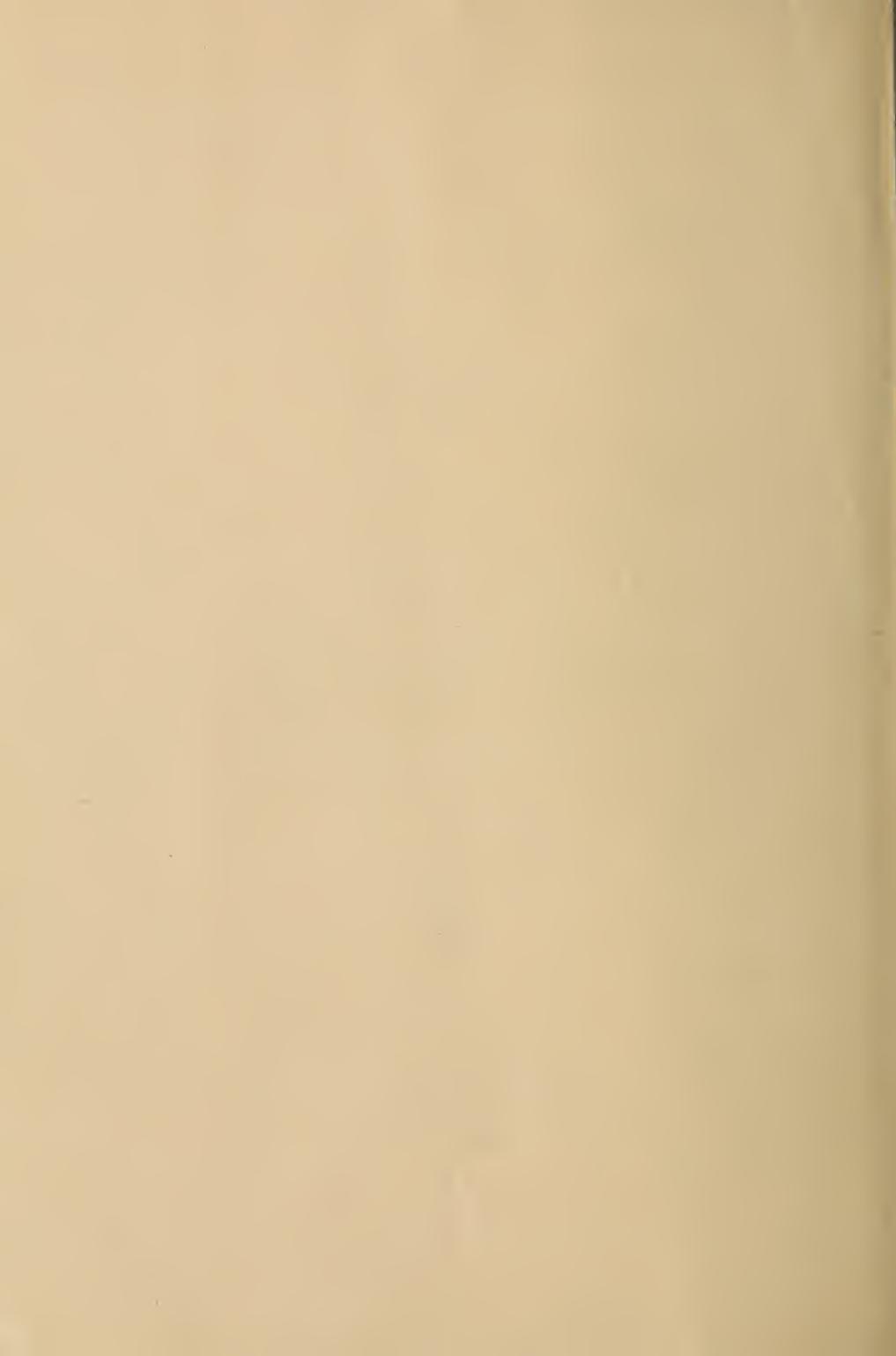
Medical Officer's
REPORT
FOR 1925



MEXBOROUGH :

Times Printing Company, Ltd.
1927





Darfield Urban District Council



Medical Officer's
REPORT
FOR 1925



MEXBOROUGH:
Times Printing Company, Ltd.
1927

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT for 1925.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	2018
Population Census of 1921	5650
Estimated population for 1925	5923
Number of inhabited houses	1202
Rateable Value and sum represented by a penny rate :	
Assessable value	£14,547 0 0
Produce of a penny rate ..	£60 12 3

By far the greatest employment in this district is that of Coal Mining. This appears to re-act upon the people concerned in several ways. The most marked is in the effect upon the respiratory system, as was pointed out in the report for 1923. Pulmonary complaints are by far the commonest, Pneumonia being particularly prevalent, and Tuberculosis of the Lungs closely follows this up. I am compelled to draw attention to another fact, which I think bears on the same condition, and that is that the prevalence of really bad teeth is very marked indeed. This is particularly so amongst the underground workers, and my explanation of the fact is, that whilst working they inhale large quantities of very fine coal dust. This lodges round the gums and at the bases of the teeth due to the moisture, and acts as a very fine abrasive, thereby destroying the outer cases of the teeth themselves, and allowing entries of putrifactive germs. Now my argument is this : that quantities of this abrasive dust must pass the mouth, and so pass into the air passages and so to the lungs themselves, and if they cause damage to teeth, it is only fair to surmise that damage is done to the very delicate lung tissues. I think also that the collieries are responsible for many of the Pulmonary complaints amongst the women and children which exists in the district. They are forever emitting volumes of smoke, and added to that nowadays we have

the extremely powerful smells produced by the bi-product plants. I think one of the best examples that one can give is that of a tree standing to the leeward side of a certain bi-product plant, this absolutely withers on the windward side, whilst the leeward side flourishes. If this occurs to plants, is it not reasonable to suggest that similar, though perhaps slightly less apparent, wasting is being produced in human systems, who also inhale these vapours.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Deaths	..	30	28	58
Number of Births	..	59	78	137

AGES AT DEATH.

Under one year	..	..	..	..	11
1 to 5 years	..	..	..	..	5
5 to 15 ,,"	..	..	..	..	1
15 to 25 ,,"	..	..	..	..	—
25 to 45 ,,"	..	..	..	..	4
45 to 60 ,,"	..	..	..	..	4
60 and over	..	..	..	..	33
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	58
					—

Birth-rate per 1000	..	..	..	..	23.1
Death-rate per 1000	..	..	..	..	9.79
Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births	..	..	..	..	80.2
Illegitimate Children	..	..	..	..	6

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Cancer	..	..	..	..	5
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	4
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	7
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	8
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	10
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	..	..	..	..	3
Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	1
Arterio Sclerosis	..	..	..	..	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	2
Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	4
Chronic Nephritis	..	..	..	..	3

Senile Decay ..	..	..	..	..	3
Senile Gangrene ..	..	..	..	..	—
Death from Drowning ..	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	1
Epithelima Bladder ..	..	..	..	..	1
					—
Total ..	..	..	..	..	58
					—

POOR-LAW RELIEF.

This is not very much utilised by the inhabitants, the amount annually would approximate £888 0s. 0d., representing relief to 76 persons. Hospitals on the other hand are becoming daily of much greater use to the district since arrangements have been made by the mining community with the hospital organisation in Sheffield under the penny in the pound scheme. We also have the nearer Barnsley Beckett Hospital.

As a result of my short tenure of office, to-day I am unable to draw any conclusion as to whether there has been any particular increase of any form of sickness during this last year, but, as a new comer, the extent to which Influenza ravages the community is extraordinary in certain parts of the year. This time it has taken the "Rheumatic Form" rather than the gastric or pulmonary form.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals.—(1) For Tuberculosis there are no actual Hospitals or Sanatoria within the area, but all cases requiring sanatorium treatment are dealt with by the District Tuberculosis Officer for the area in Barnsley. One would like to see some slight improvement in the means of transport available for severe cases to the appropriate place, as, at the present time, should a patient be too ill to travel by train, they must remain at home until sufficiently recovered to do so, although frequently in undesirable surroundings. This latter springs mainly from the local overcrowding.

Maternity.—(2) We have in the area no Maternity hospital, but again are indebted to the penny in the pound scheme for the use of Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, and for the very excellent ambulance service.

Children.—(3) No children's hospital exists within the area, nor have we a fever hospital of our own. We have by arrangement with Barnsley a certain number of beds available to us for Infectious Diseases, including Small-pox. The accommodation here in the case of an outbreak would appear to be inadequate at the present time. This was shown in the outbreak of Scarlet Fever in the district during the summer of 1925, when cases frequently had to wait as much as 12 to 14 days before a bed was available for them in that Institution. I understand that at the present time the Darfield Council, together with certain other Urban districts, are considering the matter from point of view of providing a more satisfactory arrangement for the outlying districts.

With regard to the hospitals available to the area they are as follows :— The Kendray Infectious Disease, and the Lund Wood Hospital for Small-pox, Barnsley.

Under the headings other hospitals come :

(a) Barnsley Beckett Hospital.

(b) The joint hospitals of Sheffield, including the Royal Infirmary, the Royal Hospital, Jessop's Hospital for Women, and the Children's Hospital. These hospitals, belonging to the penny in the pound scheme, are being used very much more than the Leeds hospitals.

There are no institutions provided for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children in the area.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) **For Infectious Diseases.**—This is provided by the ambulance service attached to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley, and works very efficiently.

(b) **For Non-infectious and Accident Cases.** For accident cases we are dependent upon the collieries, the main source of our accidents, for transport of all accident cases occurring on their premises. For emergencies other than accidents we are now much better situated than we were a year ago, again benefiting by the penny in the pound scheme. This provided the ambulance service for the transport of emergency cases, to any of the Sheffield Joint Hospitals. I would

therefore like to draw attention to the fact that ambulances are limited in number, and that the area they serve is a very large one ; and would further like to impress upon subscribers to the penny in the pound scheme, that although these ambulances are available, they should be utilised for emergency cases only. With regard to transport to Barnsley, the position is not so satisfactory. We have been up to last year or the year before absolutely devoid of any means of ambulance transport for emergency cases, wishing to enter Barnsley Beckett Hospital. I think last year or the year before an arrangement was come to with the Borough Council whereby, in any case of emergency, we might call upon their Borough ambulance for transport. This, however, is such a costly proceeding that we have been forced to neglect it. I feel sure that not only should we benefit, but that Barnsley would benefit finally, should they feel inclined to make their charges for this ambulance more reasonable than at the present time. Any call for this ambulance involves expenditure of 30/- at present, the distance covered being ten miles only.

CLINICS & TREATMENT CENTRES.

We have within the district a Clinic for Child Welfare and Maternity work. This institution is not utilised as fully as it might be, many of the parents, I fancy, failing to realise exactly what it is for. May I beg particularly that expectant mothers will avail themselves of this institution as this is part of its intended work.

Day Nurseries.

We have none. The school clinics are run entirely by the W.R.C.C. Authority, and, as such, do not come under the Authority of the Township.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

With the amount of Tuberculosis within the district, I feel strongly that we should have some centre for dealing with this complaint nearer than Barnsley. At the present time all cases of "Tuberculosis" have to go to Barnsley to the district Tuberculosis Officer. This involves time, much considerable overcrowding at the place of attendance due to the large area that is dealt with by this Dispensary, and considerable expenses when frequent visits of large numbers of

members of one family have to be paid. I would like to suggest that the Authority concerned considered the question of bringing a branch Dispensary somewhat nearer to the township.

Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases.

We have nothing nearer than Barnsley for this particular complaint.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

The health staff of the area consists of :

- (a) Medical Officer of Health employed, part time only.
- (b) The Sanitary Inspector who is also Surveyor to the Local Authority.

The Surveyor holds the diploma of Sanitary Institute.

The Medical Officer has no diploma of Public Health.

This is all the health staff.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) **General.** We are just beginning to realise how exceptionally useful are the services of the district nurse, maintained by the twopence per week subscription, in the Nurses Home, Woodhall Lane. I feel convinced that those people who have already enjoyed the advantage of treatment by the assistance of the district nurse will not allow their subscription to lapse, and I would very strongly urge that a greater percentage of the population become subscribers to the Nursing Association. They will, I feel sure, reap the benefit at some time, if not for themselves, then for their families. We are hoping to be able to provide really adequate nursing for the district, and it is only by strict adherence of members to the Association that we can do so.

(b) For infectious diseases another arrangement which I think we could develop at the present time, in conjunction with the Nursing Association, is to supply a second nurse. I suggest that her main duties should be in connection with the nursing of, and attention to, cases of the milder infectious diseases such as Measles, Chicken-Pox, Mumps, etc. These diseases although very frequently mild in character, throw

very considerable strain upon both the parent, who is doing nursing, and also the patient, who is so frequently a child. I am perfectly convinced that many of the bad hearts that one comes across in children are due to lack of skilled attention whilst suffering from one of these mild infectious diseases in extreme childhood. I would like to make this suggestion : that, should at any time the funds of the Nurses Association become adequate the services of a second nurse be obtained, and that the nurse be engaged on the understanding that her duty will be the care of those children suffering from minor non-notifiable diseases. I should like to thank the collectors for the work that they have done in maintaining the Association's funds, and hope that they will be able to continue with their excellent work ; and should like to suggest also that, should anyone be compelled to retire from their position as collector, they only do so after they have found a substitute who is willing to take over this work. The Nursing Association receives no support from the Local Authority, and whilst affiliated to Queen Victoria's Nursing Association, depends entirely for its funds upon the efforts of these workers, and the common sense of the general public.

Midwives.

Resident within the area are two certified Midwives, these are maintained by the County Authority, and only come within the jurisdiction of the Local Authority in so far as they are under the control of the Medical Officer when necessary.

Chemical Work.

Such laboratory work as is done is carried out by the County Officer, Dr. Sutherland, working in the County Hall, Wakefield. He is called upon for confirmation of the following diagnosis :

- (a) Diagnosis of Diphtheria ;
- (b) In cases of Typhoid Fever.

They are prepared to carry out various other Bacteriological and Physiological tests for us including the Wasserman reaction. The same course is followed with regard to the analyst. When necessary specimens are forwarded to the County Medical Officer, County Hall, Wakefield, who deals with these and makes all the necessary reports.

Legislation in Force.

So far as I am aware, there has been no special Legislative power given to the Local Authority with regard to Public Health, and the Local Authority does not come into contact with ancillary services of the National Health Insurance, Poor Law Hospitals or the Voluntary Hospitals except in so far as it has allowed me, as Medical Officer, to make arrangements for the provision of accommodation for cases of Sleeping Sickness, since our own Infectious Disease Hospital has no accommodation for them.

The Local Authority is directly responsible, to the Barnsley Kendray Hospital for Infectious Diseases, for all patients maintained within that institution from this area, paying a proportion of their maintenance.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The water supply of the area is becoming serious. To fully understand the position at the present time, I think it is necessary to go into past history. I understand that up to some five years ago the water supplied to the area was by a private concern and an extremely insolvent one. The surrounding Authorities, realising the extreme importance of this particular service to the district, joined together to form a District Water Board, and took over the previous companies' machinery, fittings and what not as a going concern. They have been faced in turn with complete shortage, difficulty of raising water to the necessary levels, lack of power and so on. I believe that as a result of the hardness of our water we see comparatively little Ricketts in this district, but to offset this the water is so hard at times that the deposit "furs up" boilers in hot water systems so heavily that (I am quoting from my own experience) it is necessary to scale boilers at least once in two years, and I would urge owners of the new Council Houses to keep a close eye upon the hot water systems lest they should experience a burst. There has been no cause to suspect contamination in any of the sources of supply. Even during the recent epidemic which was experienced in this neighbourhood, *i.e.*, in the outbreak of Typhoid Fever which occurred in 1923, at all the sources of water which we use in conjunction with Bolton-on-Dearne,

the affected place, tests by a representative of the Ministry of Health, showed no source of contamination.

(1) There is a shortage of water, due mainly to actual failure of two underground sources of supply.

(2) During 1925 arrangements were made with the Sheffield Water Board for a supply of the maximum of 500,000 gallons per day. This supply will be available by October, 1926.

(3) *Quality.*—Sheffield and Dearne Valley—Soft.
Darfield and Spring—Hard.

(4) *Supply.*—Intermittent, due to the above shortage.

(5) No standpipes—all houses have water laid on.

(6) All underground waters are chlorinated, as an extra precaution (mechanically) and no complaints have been received.

Rivers and Streams.

Passing through our district are two streams, the River Dearne, and the River Dove, both these unite at the South-east angle of our district flowing South-east. There is a considerable pollution of the Dearne arising from some source higher up the stream. This has been reported to the Rivers Board, who have taken temporary measures, and propose to take further measures at the earliest possible date.

Drainage and Sewage.

As a result of the geographical situation of our area, we are particularly favoured, naturally, with regard to drainage. The central feature of the district is the ridge of high land lying approximately North and South. To the West lies the River Dove which forms the Western and South-Western boundary of the district and running approximately North and South, through the centre, is the River Dearne. Thus surface water drains with comparative ease to these natural outlets, and with one exception use can be made of the same features for the purpose of obtaining gravitation flow of sewerage.

The one exception is that of Low Valley. Here in pre-war days there used to be sufficient natural fall to allow a gravitation flow to the Sewerage Works, but during the last

ten or twelve years, the drainage problem of Low Valley has become more acute, the two levels having become approximately the same. This position has been under consideration by the Local Authority for some time, and it is thought that it will be necessary to install a low power pumping station at the lowest point.

The Sewerage Works themselves were inspected last year by the Ministry of Health's representative, who considered that we could adequately deal with at least six times our present flow of sewage.

Scavenging.—

Is carried out by means of Ford lorries and horses and carts and the refuse and night-soil is tipped on the Local Authorities' private tip. This is sufficiently far away from any dwellings, and causes no inconvenience. Disinfectant is used after the removal of nightsoil from the privies.

Closet Accommodation.

The Privies and Water Closets and Middens are as follows :—

Middens (wet)	307
Privies	515
Ashpits (Dry ashes only)	51
Water Closets	302
Waste Water Closets (Duckett)	92
Portable Ashbins	226
Ashbins fixed in wall to tip	86
Movable Pale Closets	7

Conversions have been carried out as follows :—

1922-23	62
1923-24	
1924-25	
1925-26	
1926-1927	100

The Local Authority had agreed that it would be to the benefit of the district to convert all Privies to Water Closets. This will now proceed at the rate of 100 per year until the district is completely converted.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

2400 inspections have been made during the year.

29 notices were served and complied with

Statutory notice were served in two cases and complied with.

Smoke Abatement.

No steps have been taken during the past year, so far as is known to reduce smoke nuisance. As a whole the district is not more effected by smoke than any of the surrounding districts, but as has been said in an earlier part of the report, it is very certain that both vegetation and human health are effected by the numerous impurities which are constantly being emitted by the Collieries, and, more especially the bi-product plants, surrounding our area.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

There are no establishments within the area which come under the control of Byelaws or Regulations. There are no underground sleeping rooms existing, neither are there any lodging houses. Offensive trades are represented by two Tripe Dressers. Their premises are inspected weekly and are satisfactory.

There are no other Sanitary Conditions requiring special note at the present time.

Schools.

We have at present two distinct schools for the district, i.e., The West Riding County Council Elementary School, and (2) The Non-Provided National Church Schools. Of the former there are no complaints to make save that the accommodation is inadequate, and that huts have had to be erected. During the colder part of the year some slight difficulty in heating was found, due to defective stove pipes. This it is understood has been rectified. With regard to the second school, which consists of an Infant School and an Elementary School, for some years the Infant School has been condemned, and is undoubtedly unfit for the accommodation of children, both for the lack of air and light. I understand, however, that the West Riding County Council is on the eve of constructing a new building in the same vicinity, and on approved modern lines.

With regard to the prevention of the spreading of Infectious diseases to which, I think too little importance is paid by parents. Those to which I refer are the non-notifiable diseases, *e.g.*, Measles, Whooping-Cough, Chicken-Pox and the like. When these occur in a family the only way to prevent spreading at school is, in my opinion, by exclusion of the patient, and his brothers and sisters.

HOUSING.

(i) General Housing Conditions in the Area.

(1) As a whole the houses of the district are well situated in the higher portion of the district, but are considerably crowded together in the low portion, or South-east corner, known as Low Valley. In this district back-to-back houses exist, and the general sanitary conditions are not good.

(2) (a) Shortage of houses exists throughout the district, cases of two families in a house being frequent. The average house runs to four rooms, two upstairs and two down.

(b) Measures taken to deal with this situation are as follows :—

34 houses have been constructed, and

86 more have by now all the foundations laid.

(3) No great alteration has taken place in the population under review, and so far as one can see, no great alteration will take place in the near future, although a certain number of people who, through lack of houses, have been compelled to leave the district, will undoubtedly attempt to return when the new houses are completed.

(ii) Overcrowding.

(1) As stated above, overcrowding is considerable.

(2) The cause so far as one can see is a natural increase of population, with no corresponding increase in the number of houses built (certainly since the war) save only the Local Authorities scheme at Millhouses. With this exception there has been built practically no houses within the area.

(3) Again the measures contemplated are as above mentioned, a construction of 86 new houses, whilst the recently built 34 new houses have been as a drop in the ocean, they are nevertheless a step in the right direction.

(4) The principle cause of the overcrowding in the year 1925, is really cumulative action from preceding "war years," coupled with natural increase in the population.

(iii) Fitness of Houses.

(1) (a) The general standard of houses is fair, the majority of them not being equipped with modern conveniences, although all have water laid on, no stand pipe water supplies existing. The existence of Privies is still an eyesore. The average accommodation of each house is four rooms, and as stated previously, a certain number of back to back houses exist in Low Valley in which the accommodation is only two rooms.

(b) Defects found in unfit houses generally come under the headings of

- (a) Dampness
- (b) Darkness

(c) I think largely that defects are due to non-reporting of these by tenants as, so far as my experience goes, owners are generally ready to rectify defects when pointed out by the Local Authority.

(4) The water supply, as stated in the previous paragraph, is in some cases inadequate, this is mainly due to an actual shortage, but occasionally, it has been found, is due to an insufficiently large supply pipe. This question appears to me to be bound up with the overcrowding since it is reasonable to expect that two families in one house will take more water than one. With regard to closet accommodation, this, of course, is intimately connected with overcrowding, and the same reasoning applies here, *i.e.*, that though the accommodation may be adequate for one family per house, it certainly is not when two or three families are living together. This trouble will be very much lessened, as conversion progresses (from Privies to Water-closets) and further the construction of additional houses will aid in abatement of this trouble. Refuse disposal is being carried

on as in previous years, and it does not show any alteration since refuse can be carried from the same number of middens as well now as previously, and the recently installed dustbins for refuse in the new houses is very much appreciated by those who have to handle this matter.

(iv) Unhealthy Areas.

No definite complaint has been made with regard to unhealthy areas, but a complaint which, I understand, is of old standing is that of the rats in one row of houses to the west side of the locality known as the "Brickyard." Complaints have been made in past years and have been renewed to me that the privies in this particular area are infested with rats, and that tenants of these houses cannot use them at nights. For this reason investigations were made here, and it was believed then that the difficulty with this case was due to the fact that the rat holes were very deep, and communicate with some old mine workings which lie directly beneath. It would appear that the only way in which this trouble could be dealt with would be to concrete the whole of the base of the privies and middens of this yard, and reinforce the wall against which they stand.

(v) Byelaws Relating to Houses, to Houses Let in Lodgings, and to Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

We have within the area no Byelaws dealing with the above buildings and so far as can be seen at the present no byelaws are needed.

Action under Statutory Powers.

Nil.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The milk production conditions within the district remain as in previous years, and, I should estimate, that the milk is of good character. No samples have been submitted for analysis by the Local Authority, and I cannot therefore give a definite statement as to its analytical quality. I should estimate, however, that the milk supplied to the district is, as a whole, fairly free from serious contamination. I make this statement on the ground that although Tuberculosis is fairly wide spread throughout the

district by far the greater portion of the new cases notified occurred in an area which I know to be supplied with milk from at least three different sources. Further these milk vendors supply milk to "Non Tuberculous Areas"—the inference is obvious. There are no vendors of graded milk within the district.

(1) No action has been necessary with regard to Tuberculous milk or cattle.

(2) Number of licences granted for the sale of milk under special designations, are:—

Retailers	7
Wholesale	7
Wholesale and Retail	3

types of apparatus licensed for the pasteurisation of milk—Nil.

(3) Refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk—Nil.

(4) There are no summarized results of the bacteriological examination of samples of graded and other milk available.

(b) Meat.

There are only four slaughterhouses in the district, and five butcher's shops, and the meat is inspected weekly. They all comply with the 1924 Act.

(3) There are no public slaughterhouses.

Number of Private Slaughter Houses.

	In 1920	In Jan., 1925	In Dec., 1925
Registered .. 4 ..			
Licensed .. 4 ..			
Total .. 4	4	4	4

(c) Other Foods.

No cases of unsound food have come up for investigation. Sanitary condition of bakehouses is satisfactory ; and these have been inspected 6 times in the year. The slaughterhouses and butchers shops are satisfactory and have been

frequently inspected. The Tripe Dressers are reported upon earlier (in premises and Occupations) and have been found satisfactory, and no unsatisfactory method of sale of food has occurred during the year. No further powers are required for dealing with the conditions in these places. No cases of food poisoning has occurred during the last ten or twelve months within the district.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Due to my comparatively short tenure of office, I am unable to report upon the prevalence of the infectious diseases since 1920. The most serious trouble under this heading that we have experienced since I commenced my appointment, is that of Scarlet Fever, which occurred during the late summer and early autumn of 1925. Diphtheria has been conspicuous by its absence there having been notified no cases of this disease. Diphtheria anti-toxin is available at the Council Offices and neighbouring Practitioners coming within the area understand that this is so.

No cases of Encephalitis have occurred.

One very definite case of "return Scarlet Fever" has occurred. This took place in September, 1925, the child having been discharged from hospital after six weeks retention therein and having been out of hospital 5 or 6 days. On both occasions there was no doubt as to the diagnosis I can offer no explanation as to how this occurred; this has been the only case that has been notified in that household.

13 cases of Pneumonia have been notified, I think this is rather high for our population.

Malaria, Disentery and Trench Fever have not been seen within the area, although there are a certain number of ex-service men who suffer from the after effects of these diseases.

Pathological and Bacteriological specimens are examined for the Local Authority, by the County Bacteriologist, Wakefield.

The question of how to deal with "Carrier Cases" came up for discussion by the local Authority during the year. No satisfactory answer to the problem was solved.

So far as is known neither the Schick or the Dick tests have been used within the area.

Vaccinations.

Primary Vaccinations	..	..	..	42
Re-vaccinations	..	..	..	14
Total	..	..	..	56

Measles and Chicken-Pox has been outstanding of the non-notifiable diseases. The School Authorities notified me as to the outbreak of Chicken-Pox, otherwise I have not received any intimation from them. No deaths have occurred from Influenza, and no special precautions have been taken in connection with this disease.

Cancer still occurs within our area but no special action has been taken with the view to its elimination.

Anthrax and Rabies have not been seen within the district.

We have no means, within the district, for the disinfection of verminous persons or their belongings

After the removal of Infectious cases to hospital, the rooms are stoved. This is carried out as soon as possible after their removal.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action has been taken under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62, with regard to the difficulty of removal of cases of Tuberculosis to hospital. No wilful neglect of, or refusal to, notify have occurred.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

There are 11 buildings, coming under this heading other in the district. These have been visited 60 times during the year by the Sanitary Inspector. They consist of—

Joiners' Shops	..	..	..	3
Bakehouses	..	..	..	2
Tailors	..	..	..	2
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	2
Scythe Stone Makers	..	..	..	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Respiratory Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	17
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	..	..	..	..	3
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	17
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	21
Croup	..	..	..	..	1
Typhoid	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	1
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES TABULATED.

Diseases		Total	Cases	Total Deaths.
		cases	admitted to Hospitals	
Scarlet Fever	..	21	21	..
Enteric Fever	..	1	1	..
Pneumonia	..	17	..	.. 8
Croup	..	1	..	..
Typhoid	..	1	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		2	..	..
Erysipelas	..	1	..	..

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925.

Age Periods.		New Cases.				Deaths.			
		pulmonary.		Non-Pul		Pulmonary.		Non-Pul	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 to 5 years	..	1							
5 to 10	,,	1			1				
10 to 15	,,	2	1	1					
15 to 20	,,	1	5						
20 to 25	,,	1	1	1					
25 to 35	,,		1			1	2		
35 to 45	,,	1	1						
45 to 55	,,		1						
65 and upwards									

(VI) General and Miscellaneous.

Under this heading there is nothing to add into the previous statements.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Two new houses have been erected during the year.

(1) By the Local Authority	..	..	.. Nil
(2) By other bodies or persons	..	..	.. Two

Unfit Dwelling Houses.

(1) 175 dwelling houses have been inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).

(2) 36 dwelling houses were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.

(3) There are no dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation.

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

There are 5 houses found not to be reasonably fit for habitation, these are No. 6, 8, 10, School Street, Darfield, and 2 at Darfield Bridge.

REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

There are 29 dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.

